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MONDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1854.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D.D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

REV. SAMUEL HAUGHTON gave an account of the laws of the diurnal tide at Donaghadee, county Down, and at Bunowen, county of Galway, as ascertained from the observations made under the superintendence of the Committee of Science in 1851.

Dr. Allman read an extract of a letter from Dr. W. H. Harvey, communicating some anomalous facts respecting the tides at King George's Sound, Australia.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Edward Hincks, in which he states:—"In my communication, printed in the Proceedings of March 16, 1853, I mentioned three subdivisions of the manah. I have lately discovered a still smaller one, equivalent to about 4·3 grains. It was the thirtieth part of the shekel, or 1-1800th of the manah. The monogram which represented it was $\gg\text{I}\text{A}$, and I propose to call it a gerah. The Assyrian name of none of these subdivisions of the manah has yet been discovered. It seems to me probable that the Assyrians kept their accounts in manahs, and in what I call shekels and gerahs—the sixtieth and eighteen hundredth parts of the manah. I infer this from a sort of memorandum which I met with on a terra cotta tablet in the British Museum. It is to this effect—

1 shekel,	6 gerahs.
10 shekels,	2 shekels.
1 manah,	12 shekels.

It is evident, from the remainder of the lines being identical, that the same ratio exists between the two weights in each line; and this appears, from the second line, to be the ratio of five to one. It follows that the weights in the second line are ten times those in the first; and those in the third are six times those in the second. This requires that the manah should be equal to sixty shekels, and the shekel to thirty gerahs."